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idea of his author. A comparison of the two works is difficult. For the student who has already a good foundation in the broader features of general embryology, possibly Mark's Hertwig will prove the more useful, for it gives more the broader features of ontogeny without paying great attention to minor and, for him, unimportant detail. Minot's work, on the other hand, from its method of treatment, may be better adapted for the *student* of medicine, for it takes up the subject more in accordance with the ideas which he receives from the rest of his special training, and in those points which may prove of value in questions of medical jurisprudence it gives a fulness of detail which is foreign to the purpose of the other work. Yet the average practitioner will probably have little to do with either volume. All that he cares to know concerning the questions discussed, would occupy very few pages, and the 670 pages of Mark's Hertwig, and the over 800 in Minot's volume, will, we fear, scare away the very men who most need the information they contain. Yet it is difficult to see how the matter could be much more condensed. The fault is not, in either case, with the author, but rather with the extent of our knowledge. This, however, will prove no drawback for the student of morphology, and, we doubt not, these will be two of the most consulted books in his library, for they are the two most important additions in our language to the literature of biology for the year 1892.

To conclude, we would say that both books are valuable, and should be owned by all morphologists. Minot's volume is possibly the better adapted from its arrangement for the physician, and the greatest objection which we can see to its use by medical men is its size.

Geological Survey of Texas, 1891.³—This volume constitutes the Third Annual Report of the Geological Survey of Texas. It consists of the usual introductory statements of the State Geologist, E. T. Dumble, followed by the several reports of his assistants. The accompanying papers are reports on the geology and paleontology of important regions by specialists in those departments. Mr. Kennedy contributes the result of investigations which carried him across the post-cretaceous deposits, from Terrell, in Kaufman County, in a southeasterly direction to the mouth of the Sabine River. Mr. Cummins gives a detailed report on the geology of the Llano Estacado. He traced the Carboniferous formation to its farthest outcrop in Central Texas, determined the northern extension of the Cretaceous along the

³Third Annual Report of the Geological Survey of Texas, 1891. E. T. Dumble, State Geologist, Austin, 1892.

eastern escarpment of the Staked Plains, and determined the extent of the Dockum and Blanco Canyon Beds and their relation to the underlying strata. The Stratigraphy of the Triassic formation in northwest Texas was assigned to N. F. Drake, who embodies his observations in a short paper of twenty-one pages. Mr. Steernwitz is still at work on the Trans-Pecos region. In his paper he states that rocks of Carboniferous age have been traced over a large area of this region, gives the age and relations of certain conglomerates, and the stratigraphic relationship between the schists and the red grit. Prof. E. D. Cope, who had in charge the fossil vertebrata, reports on collections from the Fayette formations, the Blanco Canyon bed, and the Triassic or Dockum beds. Dr. Sterki furnishes notes on shells found in a dry salt lake near Eddy, New Mexico.

The illustrations are numerous and compare favorably with those of previous publications of the survey.

Mineral Resources of the United States, 1889 and 1890.⁴—

This volume is the seventh of the series of Mineral Resources of the United States, and carries the statistical data to Dec. 31, 1890. An idea of the amount and value of the various useful mineral products is given in a brief summary which forms the opening chapter. The remaining 530 pages comprise carefully prepared statistical papers containing much valuable information.

According to the report the year 1890 was a period of unexampled activity in mining, particularly so in iron, silver, copper, coal and petroleum. The total value of the product is put at \$656,604,698, an increase far beyond any previous year.

In addition to its individual index, this volume contains the general index to the entire series from 1882 to 1890 inclusive.

⁴Mineral Resources of the United States, 1889 and 1890. David T. Day, Chief of the Division of Mining Statistics and Technology, Washington, 1892.